

DELAY FOR A WEEK

The Carpenters Are Determined to Be Heard

OR THEY WILL REFUSE TO WORK

A Meeting Held Last Night and a Decision Reached to Order a Strike If Terms Are Not Made.

That was an important meeting held last night on South Division street in the Knights of Pythias hall by the district council of carpenters' unions. From the meeting a strike of the carpenters may result. Three or four months ago, as all will remember, the district council of carpenters' unions made a demand for a nine-hour day and a wage of 25 cents an hour. The demands of the carpenters were met by the boss carpenters' association with a resolution which practically ignored the action of the district council of carpenters, but admitted the justice of the nine-hour day. Later Secretary L. E. Kendall of the district council of carpenters addressed a letter to Secretary H. E. Doren of the boss carpenters' association. This was about two months ago. Since then work has begun in the city. The demand for carpenters was never better at any spring opening, and the promise of plenty of work for all never more favorable. Mr. Kendall, in his letter to Secretary Doren, asked that a date be made on which the two bodies could meet and confer together, and agree upon some plan or rule which would be just to both bodies and fair to all the world.

No Reply Was Made. No unusual demand was embodied in Secretary Kendall's letter. No threats were hinted at, and there was nothing more than a friendly suggestion made that the two bodies meet and settle any differences which might exist or might come up in the future. To this letter no reply was returned nor any hint given that such a letter had been received by the boss carpenters' association. The carpenters, who have passed the carpenters' association, said nothing and done nothing except await the pleasure of the contractors' association. The slight this put upon them has rankled and grown sore and now they feel that the time for action has come. They feel that their demands are just and should be considered; they feel that their unions with a membership of 700 or 800 are worthy of recognition, and if their recognition cannot be had except through the doubtful expedient of a strike as a last resort, a strike will be made. The contractors' association will be given another opportunity. Every honorable effort will be made by the carpenters' unions to bring about a conference. If these efforts are ignored, then decisive action will be taken. Some of the delegates—and there was a majority of them present—were of opinion that further dallying would have the appearance of cowardice, and favored immediate, decisive action. Cooler heads prevailed, however, and the matter has been put over one week. Members of the union spoken to were unanimous in saying that if recognition could not otherwise be obtained, they would quietly step out. The sense of the meeting last night was all in favor of this.

TALKING FOR ECONOMY.

Mr. Holman Sees Many Extraneous in the River and Harbor Bill.

WASHINGTON, May 5.—After unimportant routine business the house went into committee of the whole—Mr. Hatch in the chair—on the river and harbor appropriation bill, general debate to be limited to two hours. Mr. Holman spoke against the bill, and said that he had hoped the general policy of reduction in expenditures would prevail in this bill, but such had not been the case. This was the only bill which did not propose any reduction. He had but little faith in the reports of engineers laying charges of the river and harbor improvements. Never before in the history of congress had contracts been made in advance for future work until last congress. He then cited the works appropriated for last congress by contract—including Galveston harbor, Philadelphia harbor, Bay Lake channel, Michigan, St. Mary's river, Wisconsin, and Baltimore harbor—in all \$16,122,929—when he thought was most extravagant and a policy fraught with danger. He produced a letter written by W. E. Leonard, an attorney at Port Huron, Mich., March 30, 1892, and addressed to himself and Congressmen Whiting of Michigan saying that this was a gigantic scheme to plunder the government of millions of dollars. The channel had already cost \$2,000,000 and was only three-quarters mile long. To make a channel twenty-one feet deep and thirty miles long would cost \$75,000,000, and if piers were built of stone it would cost \$300,000,000, and after this fearful expenditure in five years it would not be worth the buttons on a soldier's coat for navigation. The scheme referred to was for a twenty-one-foot channel across Lake St. Clair. Mr. Whiting, Michigan, also opposed the appropriation for a twenty-one-foot channel for Duluth and Chicago to Buffalo for connecting the waters of the great lakes. This scheme was supported by the elevator and railroad interests of Buffalo and Chicago. The project contemplated an expenditure of \$3,000,000. It was premature and ill-advised.

Upstarters for Blaine.

ST. PAUL, May 5.—The republican state convention to name delegates-at-large to the national convention was upstarters for Blaine from start to finish. The four delegates-at-large were chosen today, and fourteen chosen by districts this week, are all for Blaine and will vote for him on the opening ballot, although they will be unopposed.

Many Arrests Will Follow.

PHILADELPHIA, May 5.—Henry Huston, who was arrested yesterday, was held by United States Commissioner Ball in \$2000 bail for a further hearing today on the charge of perjury, forgery and knowingly and willingly making false returns as a census enumerator of the manufacturing industries of Philadelphia. The warrant for Huston's arrest was sworn out by Special

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Graham, a Scotch Radical, Creates a Scene

IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS

And Is Promptly Suspended—Gladstone Yields a Point to the Parnellites Members in His Bill.

LONDON, May 5.—The house of commons witnessed yesterday the most disorderly and exciting scene of the session. The debate was on the land question and Herbert Henry Asquith (advanced liberal), member for East Fifehire, was speaking and much confusion on the radical and Irish benches. Cunningham Graham (radical), member for the northwest division of Lanarkshire, repeatedly interrupted Mr. Asquith with ironical remarks and calls of "Oh, oh, shame," "give proofs," etc. Finally Mr. Graham sprang to his feet and shouted: "This is shameful. Such words should not be allowed." The rest of his remarks were lost in the confusion of the house. Mr. Graham refused to be seated, and shouted above the disorder:

"The speech of the honorable gentleman is a swindle; it should not be allowed. I protest against it. Mr. Graham's friends tried to quiet him, but he refused to be seated and reiterated that Mr. Asquith's speech was false and should be stopped. The speaker named Graham, and while he was still on his feet protesting and arraigning Mr. Asquith, his suspension was moved by the government and was carried. Mr. Graham then retired, waving his arms and shouting defiantly: "That was a swindling speech. This is a swindling house. I will expose it before a hundred thousand people in Hyde Park, and you shall hear from me."

NO LOTTERY AFTER 1895.

Mr. Conrad of the Louisiana Says Business Will Cease with the Charter.

ST. LOUIS, May 5.—A small, well-dressed man of 50, with a wrinkled face and a black mustache and imperial, was the center of all eyes in the United States district court today. He was Paul Conrad, the manager of the Louisiana lottery, who came here as defendant in a case brought against him by the federal authorities for sending lottery circulars through the mails. The case was laid over till the next term.

"I always prefer not to talk about the lottery for the newspapers," said Mr. Conrad. "I know, of course, that I am regarded as the head of the lottery business in the country, but I don't like it."

"What will be the final result of the lottery agitation in your state?"

"There is only one state possible," said Mr. Conrad. "We will stop business with the expiration of our charter in 1895. We are doing nothing to have it renewed."

"That is said to be a trick."

"Yes, I know," returned the lottery manager, "but it is not. We are in a corner. I know what the directors think about it."

"Will you establish a lottery somewhere else?"

"No, sir; we will go out of the business altogether."

OUTWITTED HER PARENTS.

Minnie Hill of Laporte, Ind., Elopes with and Marries Harry Hagenback.

LAPORTE, Ind., May 5.—This community was upset today over the elopement of Minnie Hill and Harry Hagenback. Miss Hill is the 16-year-old daughter of John Hill, president of the John Hill Lake Ice company, member of the city council, and probably the wealthiest man in Laporte. Young Hagenback's father is a prominent Logansport lumber merchant. He came here last summer to attend a watchmaker's school, and meeting Miss Hill fell in love. On account of the young lady's youth she was taken to the home of her father, and in the hope that distance would change the ardor of the youthful pair. She has been at home just one week. The father sent her away to the West Michigan depot, where they boarded a train for New Buffalo, Mich., and went from there to Kalamazoo. A dispatch just received says they were married this afternoon. Young Hagenback made complete arrangements for the elopement. He was accompanied by two schoolmates, and the gay young couple will go to the groom's parents in Logansport, and in due time will undoubtedly return here and be forgiven.

Children Crushed in a Panic.

New York, May 5.—A fire started at 11 o'clock this morning in St. Michael's Roman Catholic church on Ninth avenue. The church was crowded with pupils. The children became panic-stricken, and for a time it looked as if there would be serious results. Both the men and women teachers made futile efforts to quiet the children, but they rushed into the halls crying for help. Some of them were badly crushed in their frantic attempts to escape. Four alarms of fire were sent out, but the fire gutted both church and school. St. Michael's is the oldest church in the city.

Milbank and His Duel.

LONDON, May 5.—The story of the Yorkshire Post that Harry Vane Milbank's antagonist in his last duel in Belgium was an English duke is a canard. It is now an open secret among the clubmen here that Milbank fought with an obscure Frenchman, who, in the Grand Hotel in Brussels, made offensive remarks concerning England and Englishmen's courage. In the fact that his antagonist was entirely without social standing, Milbank's reason for suppressing all particulars of the duel.

Yesterday's Base Ball.

National—Pittsburg 5, Philadelphia 2; Cleveland 1, Washington 2; Louisville 2, Boston 3; Cincinnati 4, Brooklyn 6; St. Louis 4, New York 6; Chicago-Baltimore, wet grounds. Western—Kansas City 4, Indianapolis 2; St. Paul-Tenno, rain; Omaha-Milwaukee, wet grounds; Minneapolis-Columbus, rain.

Seven Workmen Buried.

NEW ORLEANS, May 5.—Seven workmen were buried by falling walls this afternoon at the scene of the great southwest fire which occurred recently. One of the men was seriously injured. One will probably die. The others are severely bruised.

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REPORTS NOT EXAGGERATED.

Minister Smith Tells of the Suffering in Russia.

NEW YORK, May 5.—The steamer Teutonic of the White Star line arrived at her dock at the foot of Christopher street this morning. Among her passengers was Minister Smith, United States minister to Russia. Mr. Smith expressed himself as happy to get back again. When asked as to the situation in Russia he said:

"The reports of the great and universal suffering there have been in no way exaggerated. The ravages of the war are still to be seen in every form in every locality. At present, however, there is a more hopeful feeling on many accounts, and I am almost convinced that the worst is over, and that the survivors of the terrible ordeal will once more be free from famine and disease."

"So much suffering will follow for a time on account of the necessarily short supply of food. But each day sees the arrival of food in the country. The destruction of live stock has been very considerable, and has worked a double injury. The animals have died off in enormous numbers, and it has been almost impossible to take care of and reap such crops as were there."

"The generosity of the American people in responding so liberally and promptly to the wants of the Russians is extolled everywhere, and from the czar down to the lowest serf there are words of heartfelt thanks for America's assistance."

"The universal sense of appreciation fairly surprised me. The reception of the first cargo of breadstuffs partook of the nature of a religious ceremony. Guns were fired, bands played, and all along the route of distribution American flags were hung out. Russia has been the only country to send edibles, although England has promised pecuniary assistance."

"There is no mistaking the gratitude that is felt toward this country in coming so promptly and effectively to the aid of suffering people. The senate and the house of commons are about to practically announce that the piecemeal and haphazard policy of the tariff is a failure; that they have not the ability, skill or courage to introduce a new tariff bill. They admit by their whole tone of policy that the McKinley act as a whole cannot be successfully assailed. They moreover acknowledge that they have found it impossible to harmonize the opposing interests in the democratic party as to any of the fundamental articles which lie at the basis of the present tariff policy. They will not be able to take off the smallest duties on the wampums as to free raw material. They can no more harmonize the antagonistic interest in this congress than they were able to do in the Mills bill."

THEY CAN NOT AGREE.

Mr. Mills went much further in the direction of free coal and iron than the present house with its 120 majority has done. Mills did put coal and iron on the free list in the first draft of his bill, and have decided to grant the demands of the New England traders. Those semi-protectionists, who for selfish interest have been prepared to give the democrats support in hope that they would get free raw materials for their own manufacturers while retaining the duty on their manufactured products, are certain to discover that they have been deceived. On the contrary, the only definite action as affecting New England interests as to raw materials is that the house practically has passed a bill to put the finished product, binding twine, upon the free list, while it has proposed to do nothing to remove the raw material for binding twine, hemp and flax, from the dutiable list. The affirmative declaration of the democracy of the house with regard to free raw material is a raw material which is not on the dutiable list, while the finished products shall go duty free. Mr. Quay has given notice in the senate that he intends to be absent the latter part of this week. For several days there has been unusual activity on the part of the opponents of the president, and a conference is said to have been arranged for the latter part of this week. According to this report it is to be held in Washington, but Mr. Quay's mysterious movements lead many to think it is to be held elsewhere.

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Democrats Fear to Attempt Tariff Legislation

M'KINLEY'S BILL IS INVINCIBLE

And They Dare Not Monkey with the Buzz Saw—The Opposition to President Harrison Is Weak.

WASHINGTON, May 5.—The democrats of the house of representatives are in a quandary over the tariff situation. The persistent entreaties of the New England and New York democrats that the democracy shall come to their relief to enable them to fulfill their unauthorized promises have added to the embarrassment. The attempts to induce the committee to put lumber and coal and iron on the free list, have thus far been unsuccessful. There is great opposition to free lumber on the part of influential democrats. There are large lumber interests in Wisconsin, Georgia and Florida. The committee on ways and means has deemed it expedient to obtain the judgment of the democratic members from those states as to a bill for free lumber. These democratic representatives, without dissent, have appeared privately before the committee and made the most earnest objection to any bill to put lumber on the free list. They declare that such a bill would not benefit the consumer of lumber in the United States in the slightest particular. The duty on manufactured lumber, they insist, is now small, and it has been demonstrated by experience that the Canadians take the advantage of any reduction of the duty on lumber.

Free Lumber No Benefit.

The democratic members of congress have no objection to a reduction in the tariff on lumber, but they insist that free lumber will not benefit the United States consumer, but that it will be a great benefit to the Canadians. Like unsuccessful results have attended the effort relative to the bill which has been introduced in the senate by the democrats and lobbyists of the east to take off the duty on Canadian barley. Democratic representatives from the sections where barley is raised have also been called into consultation by the majority of the committee on ways and means. The result has been that the committee that it attempts to legislate for the benefit of a few eastern brewers who are now making a profit of 100 per cent in their business, they may abandon any possible hope of attempting to carry Wisconsin. The ways and means committee has endeavored to make the tariff on barley a subject for consideration by the democrats, but they have been considered the proposition to put coal and iron on the free list. Democratic congressmen from Alabama, Tennessee, West Virginia and other southern states have declared that nothing would be gained for the party by putting bituminous coal and iron on the free list.

Where Tammany Objects.

It was found, moreover, that the Tammany committee very strenuously objected to putting refined sugar on the free list. The result of all this opposition is that the democratic members of the committee on ways and means have been unable to come to any conclusion. The probability now seems to be that they will report one or two bills to take off the smallest duties now levied by law, selecting some product which will affect the least number of persons in the United States and then abandon further tariff legislation on the ground that it is useless to attempt to do anything in the face of the adverse action of the senate. The democrats of the house and means committee are about to practically announce that the piecemeal and haphazard policy of the tariff is a failure; that they have not the ability, skill or courage to introduce a new tariff bill. They admit by their whole tone of policy that the McKinley act as a whole cannot be successfully assailed. They moreover acknowledge that they have found it impossible to harmonize the opposing interests in the democratic party as to any of the fundamental articles which lie at the basis of the present tariff policy. They will not be able to take off the smallest duties on the wampums as to free raw material. They can no more harmonize the antagonistic interest in this congress than they were able to do in the Mills bill.

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Mr. Mills went much further in the direction of free coal and iron than the present house with its 120 majority has done. Mills did put coal and iron on the free list in the first draft of his bill, and have decided to grant the demands of the New England traders. Those semi-protectionists, who for selfish interest have been prepared to give the democrats support in hope that they would get free raw materials for their own manufacturers while retaining the duty on their manufactured products, are certain to discover that they have been deceived. On the contrary, the only definite action as affecting New England interests as to raw materials is that the house practically has passed a bill to put the finished product, binding twine, upon the free list, while it has proposed to do nothing to remove the raw material for binding twine, hemp and flax, from the dutiable list. The affirmative declaration of the democracy of the house with regard to free raw material is a raw material which is not on the dutiable list, while the finished products shall go duty free. Mr. Quay has given notice in the senate that he intends to be absent the latter part of this week. For several days there has been unusual activity on the part of the opponents of the president, and a conference is said to have been arranged for the latter part of this week. According to this report it is to be held in Washington, but Mr. Quay's mysterious movements lead many to think it is to be held elsewhere.

NEW OF THE OPPOSITION.

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THEY ARE AT SEA

Democrats Fear to Attempt Tariff Legislation

M'KINLEY'S BILL IS INVINCIBLE

And They Dare Not Monkey with the Buzz Saw—The Opposition to President Harrison Is Weak.

WASHINGTON, May 5.—The democrats of the house of representatives are in a quandary over the tariff situation. The persistent entreaties of the New England and New York democrats that the democracy shall come to their relief to enable them to fulfill their unauthorized promises have added to the embarrassment. The attempts to induce the committee to put lumber and coal and iron on the free list, have thus far been unsuccessful. There is great opposition to free lumber on the part of influential democrats. There are large lumber interests in Wisconsin, Georgia and Florida. The committee on ways and means has deemed it expedient to obtain the judgment of the democratic members from those states as to a bill for free lumber. These democratic representatives, without dissent, have appeared privately before the committee and made the most earnest objection to any bill to put lumber on the free list. They declare that such a bill would not benefit the consumer of lumber in the United States in